

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1 (withdrawn): A method for modulating apoptotic cell death in a population of cells, comprising modulating the amount of a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis available to bind to a target polynucleotide in the cells, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is a member of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides.

Claim 2 (withdrawn): The method of claim 1, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) SEQ ID NO: 39;
- (b) sequences having at least 75% identity to SEQ ID NO: 39; and
- (c) sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NO: 39.

Claim 3 (withdrawn): The method of claim 1, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) SEQ ID NO: 40;
- (b) sequences having at least 75% identity to SEQ ID NO: 40; and
- (c) sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NO: 40.

Claim 4 (withdrawn): The method of claim 1, comprising contacting the population of cells with a genetic construct comprising a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) human YB-1 (SEQ ID NO: 40); and
- (b) the cold shock domain in human YB-1 (SEQ ID NO: 39);
- (c) sequences having at least 75% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40; and
- (d) sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40.

Claim 5 (withdrawn): The method of claim 1, wherein the cells are selected from the group consisting of: tumor cells; cells of the immune system; embryonic cells; cells of the nervous system; and cells infected with intracellular pathogens.

Claim 6 (currently amended): A method for increasing apoptotic cell death in a population of cells, comprising reducing the amount of a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis available to bind to a target polynucleotide in the cells, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) ~~sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40;~~
  - (b) ~~sequences having at least 75% identity to a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40; and~~
  - (c) ~~sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40~~
- and wherein reducing the amount of the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis available to bind to the target polynucleotide leads to an increase in apoptotic cell death.

Claims 7 and 8 (canceled).

Claim 9 (original). The method of claim 6, wherein the cells are tumor cells.

Claim 10 (original): The method of claim 6, comprising contacting the population of cells with an anti-sense oligonucleotide directed against the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis.

Claim 11 (original): The method of claim 6, comprising contacting the population of cells with a decoy oligonucleotide comprising a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis binding site.

Claim 12 (withdrawn): A method for modulating apoptotic cell death in a population of cells, comprising modulating the binding of a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis to a regulatory polynucleotide in the cells, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) members of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides;
- (b) SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40;
- (c) sequences having at least 75% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40;  
and
- (d) sequence having at least 90% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40.

Claim 13 (withdrawn): A method for increasing the sensitivity of tumor cells to a DNA-damaging agent, comprising contacting the tumor cells with an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) decoy oligonucleotides comprising a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis binding site; and
- (b) anti-sense oligonucleotides directed against a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis;

wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is a member of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides.

Claim 14 (currently amended): A method for increasing p53-mediated apoptosis in a cell population, comprising reducing the amount of a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis available to bind to a target polynucleotide in the cells, ~~and thereby increasing expression of p53 and increasing p53-mediated apoptosis~~, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is a ~~member of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides~~ selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40.

Claims 15 and 16 (canceled).

Claim 17 (withdrawn): A method for increasing sensitivity to apoptosis in a population of cells harboring intracellular pathogens, comprising reducing the amount of a cold shock protein available to bind to a target polynucleotide in the cells.

Claim 18 (withdrawn): A method of stimulating an immune response against an intracellular pathogen in a population of cells harboring the intracellular pathogen, comprising reducing the amount of a cold shock protein available to bind to a target polynucleotide in the cells.

Claim 19 (withdrawn): A method of screening for an apoptosis modulatory agent, comprising:

- (a) providing a population of cells or cell extract comprising a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis and at least one binding site therefor;
- (b) determining the level of free transcriptional regulator of apoptosis in the cells or cell extract;
- (c) contacting the cells or cell extract with a candidate apoptosis modulatory agent; and
- (d) comparing the level of free transcriptional regulator of apoptosis before and after treatment with the agent,

wherein a reduction in the level of free transcriptional regulator of apoptosis indicates that the agent modulates apoptosis and wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is a member of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides.

Claim 20 (withdrawn): A method of screening for an apoptosis modulatory agent, comprising:

- (a) providing a population of cells that express a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis and a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis target polynucleotide;
- (b) incubating the cells in the presence of a candidate apoptosis modulatory agent; and
- (c) determining whether the level of mRNA transcripts of the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis target polynucleotide is increased or decreased in the cells,

wherein a reduction in the level of mRNA transcripts indicates that the agent is able to modulate apoptosis and wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is a member of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides.

Claim 21 (withdrawn): A method of screening for an apoptotic modulatory agent that modulates the binding of a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis to a target polynucleotide, comprising:

- (a) cotransfecting a cell or cell population with (1) a reporter plasmid comprising a regulatory polynucleotide from the target polynucleotide, or a fragment thereof, operably

linked to a heterologous promoter and a reporter gene, and (2) an expression vector encoding the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis polypeptide; and

(b) determining the effect of a candidate apoptosis modulatory agent on expression of the reporter gene under conditions where the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis polypeptide is overexpressed,

wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is a member of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides.

Claim 22 (withdrawn): A method for modulating apoptosis in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective dose of a composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an apoptosis modulatory agent identified by the method of any one of claims 19-21.

Claim 23 (withdrawn): A method for identifying a cell population responsive to treatment with an apoptosis modulatory agent, comprising:

(a) contacting the cell population with a component selected from the group consisting of:

(1) anti-sense oligonucleotides directed against a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis;

(2) decoy oligonucleotides comprising a transcriptional regulatory of apoptosis binding site; and (3) polynucleotides encoding a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis; and

(b) determining whether the level of apoptosis in the cell population is thereby modulated,

wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is a member of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides.

Claim 24 (previously presented): The method of claim 11, wherein the decoy oligonucleotide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 2 and 11.

Claim 25 (new): The method of claim 14, wherein the cells are tumor cells.

Claim 26 (new): The method of claim 14, comprising contacting the population of cells with an anti-sense oligonucleotide directed against the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis.

Claim 27 (new): The method of claim 14, comprising contacting the population of cells with a decoy oligonucleotide comprising a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis binding site.